

various schools of dynamic psychiatry and offer differing points of view on the subject.

Many chapters in the monograph are engaged more in controversial discussion than in the presentation of scientific information. The primary purpose of two of the chapters is to negate Freud's interpretation of dreams, but the authors tend to utilize Freud's concept erroneously in an attempt to refute some of his basic principles. One chapter deals primarily with specific dream problems in adults that have little relevancy to children. Three chapters deal with the pathology of sleep in children, but these are largely descriptive and do not consider the dynamic aspects of the etiology of sleep problems. Nevertheless, attention is called to the tendency of physicians to overuse drugs in the treatment of sleep problems in children and emphasizes the need for early diagnosis. Schachter presents an interesting study of sleep rocking in children. His clinical examination of thirty-five cases shows a high frequency of psychoneurotic disorders among these children. He considers that these rhythm patterns are relatively benign and have a tendency to disappear. He does, however, neglect to consider other symptoms or character traits that may replace a sleep disturbance in children with emotional difficulties.

Some extremely good chapters in the book merit special consideration. A report by Ames summarizes the work of the Gesell Institute on sleep and dreams in children. This survey describes the normal development of sleep trends and dreaming periods in infancy, childhood, and adolescence and will be of use to persons in pediatric and child development fields. Unfortunately, although the latter part of the chapter deals with sleep difficulties and problems, it neglects the dynamic factors involved in such disturbances and deals, for the most part, with symptoms and ready-made answers for their resolution. The solutions presented for many problems are somewhat naive: "Many mothers plan with the child that he will stop rocking (or banging) when they tap on the wall . . . or plan ahead with him that when he is four he won't need to rock (bang) any more when he shifts to his own big bed." The deficiencies of this chapter are remedied, however, by the excellent discussion of Finch and Kempf on the etiology of sleep, in which they review the literature on the etiology of sleep and discuss in detail intrapsychic factors related to sleep as well as some practical considerations for helping children with sleep problems. This illuminating chapter will be of great value to all who work with children.

An interesting chapter on research by Roffwarg, Dement, and Fisher presents their findings on sleep-dream patterns in neonates, infants, children, and adults. They describe the considerable activity that occurs during sleep and the need for its discharge during this period. They present an interesting hypothesis that persons who rely on repression and denial to bind anxiety show less dream time per cent of sleep than do those persons who utilize other defense mechanisms. Two essays on the utilization of adult dream material, which make retrospective inferences concerning children, are largely Jungian in approach and, although interesting, seem to add little to our knowledge and understanding of the subject.

In general, this monograph presents very few papers that add usefully to a meager literature in the field. It is to be hoped that planned further monographs in this series on child psychiatry will shed more scientific light and generate less of the heat of controversy.

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RESULTS OF SURGERY FOR PEPTIC ULCER—A Cooperative Study by Twelve Veterans Administration Hospitals—Edited by R. W. Postlethwait, M.D.; associate editor, James C. Thoroughman, M.D.; in collaboration with Philip Cooper, M.D.; Thomas M. Dunn, M.D.; Walter G. Gobbel, Jr., M.D.; H. Stuart Irons, Jr., M.D.; Lyndon E. Lee, Jr., M.D.; Louis T. Palumbro, M.D.; Lloyd S. Rogers, M.D.; Stanley H. Schonberger, M.D.; Joseph A. Weinberg, M.D. With a foreword by Lester R. Dragstedt, M.D. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa., 1963. 308 pages, \$8.00.

This book is a very comprehensive review of the results in the surgical treatment of peptic ulcer, resulting from a cooperative study by twelve Veterans Administration Hospitals. The material has been very carefully gathered and thoroughly reviewed, and the conclusions would seem highly reliable since they result from a careful analysis of an extremely large volume of material. It would appear that the results from vagotomy and pyloroplasty, or vagotomy and limited resection equal those from extensive gastric resections, and in many situations result in a lower mortality and morbidity from avoidance of the problems of leakage at the duodenal stump. For those who desire a detailed review of actual experiences in a large group of diversified hospitals, this book is recommended. There is nothing new in it of a physiological nature. The discussions concerning mechanisms of gastric secretions, new diagnostic techniques in complex ulcer problems are lacking, and its prime virtue is in gathering together results on a sound and reliable basis from which we can assess our own knowledge and experience.

V. RICHARDS, M.D.

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EXPERIMENTAL SURGERY—Including Surgical Physiology—Fifth Edition—J. Markowitz, M.B.E., M.B. (Tor.), Ph.D., M.S. in Exp. Surg. (Minn.), Professor of Physiology, University of Toronto; Visiting Professor of Physiology, Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont.; J. Archibald, D.V.M., M.V.Sc. (Tor.), Dr. med. vet. (Giessen), M.R.C.V.S., Professor & Head of the Division of Small Animal Medicine and Surgery, Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont.; and H. G. Downie, D.V.M. (Tor.), M.S. (Cornell), M.V. Sc. (Tor.), Ph.D. (Western Ontario), Professor & Head, Department of Physiological Sciences, Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont. The Williams & Wilkins Company, Baltimore 2, Md., 1964. 659 pages, \$13.00.

This is the Fifth Edition of the book by Markowitz, Archibald and Downie on experimental surgery, and is undoubtedly the best book on experimental surgery available in the American literature today. It has been modernized, brought up to date, and covers the classical experimental approaches to abdominal surgery, thoracic surgery; it has also introduced chapters on the latest subjects such as heart-lung perfusions, tissue transplantation, and the latest experimental techniques in advanced cancer surgery. This book will be particularly valuable for those engaged in experimental surgery, for the research laboratories of every hospital, and for the surgeons actively engaged in research work. It will be of relatively little value to the practicing surgeon who has no interest in current surgical research. The latter would be better advised to read the current journals, and to avail himself of the current texts in surgery, but for those who have an experimental bent no book will be more satisfying or valuable than this latest edition of *Experimental Surgery* by Markowitz, Archibald and Downie. It is highly recommended as a book on experimental surgery.

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